ANNEXATION LOOKED FOR.

RELATIONS WITH HAWAII DISCUSSED IN THE REPUBLICAN SENATE CAUCUS.

THE PRESIDENT SAID TO BE ABOUT TO NEGO-TIATE A TREATY—THE FINANCE COMMITTEE INSTRUCTED TO FRAME A POLICY IN

REGARD TO RECIPROCITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 12.-The Republican Senators spent several hours to-day in caucus endeavoring to reach an agreement on the vexed question of abrogating or continuing in operation the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. Several widely divergent propositions were put forward, one by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, and Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, looking to an unconditional denouncement of the agreement; one by Mr. Frye, of Maine, and Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, continuing its operations indefinitely; one by Mr. Perkias, of California, remitting one-third of the ordinary duties in favor of Hawaiian sugar, and one by Mr. Allison, leaving any modification of the existing treaty to the discretion of the executive branch of the Government.

After two hours of animated debate in the morning, in the course of which the hint was pointedly thrown out that the President was on the verge of negotiating a treaty of annexation with Hawaii, a recess was taken until late this afternoon, after the adjournment of the Senate. At the second session more scattering discussion was indulged in, and without taking a vote on any one of the various propositions put forward, all were referred without prejudice to the Finance Committee, with instructions to that committee to formulate and report some definite scheme of policy for submission to another caucus next Monday night.

THE CAUCUS PROCEEDINGS. LIVELY DEBATE ON THE HAWAHAN RECIPROCITY TREATY-ANNEXATION PROSPECTS DISCUSSED.

Washington, June 12.—The Republican Senators were in caucus for two hours to-day, and devoted the entire time to an effort to agree on a course of action to be pursued with regard to the Hawalian reciprocity treaty in connection with the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill. The meeting of the Senate at 12 o'clock forced an adjournment before there was time to reach a conclusion, and the caucus adjourned to meet again at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. There were half a dozen different propsitions submitted to the caucus, the principal ones

being the following: By Senator Frye, to leave it absolutely to the President to say what shall be done with the treaty, and providing against any interference with the provisions of the treaty pending any action he

By Senator Allison, a proposition much in the same line as Senator Frye's, but intimating more clearly to the President the opinion of Congress that the treaty should be modified.

By Senator Perkins, a provision giving notice that unless something more is done within a year to continue the treaty in force it shall be abro-

By Senator Nelson, to abrogate the treaty absolutely after one year's notice, and giving the notice as a proviso in connection with the sugar schedule.

MR. NELSON'S PLEA FOR ABROGATION. Senator Nelson led the fight in favor of the abrogation of the treaty. In support of his proposition he presented many figures, showing that the imports from Hawaii to this country were much greater than the exports to Hawaii, and he asserted that the reciprocity was in favor of the Hawaiians. He took the last report of the Minister Finance for the year ending December 31, 1896. and said that the business of American vessels th Hawaii was about one-third as much as done at the port of Duluth, in Minnesota. Mr. Nelson declared that the whole treaty was a one-sided Taking the sugar bargain for the United States. imported from Hawaii in 1896, he said that under the Wilson law the exemptions from duty by reason of the treaty would be \$4,535,294, under the House bill \$8,163,962, and if the new Senate schedule was equivalent to 75 per cent ad valorem, and it was possibly 80 per cent, the exemption would be \$8,504. egs. This, said the Minnesota Senator, was a don to the sugar men. For the fiscal year ending June 39, 1891, the last year of the McKinley law, the importations from Hawaii had been \$19,005,317, while the exports to Hawaii from the United States were \$3,300,187. About two-thirds of the sugar plantations in Hawaii were owned by Americans and the other third by people of other nationalities. mainly English and German. Their value in 1833 was about \$30,000,000, and now his estimate was about \$10,000,000. He gave figures as to the population of the islands, placing the total at 109,000, of which 14,000 were Americans and Europeans and the remainder divided as follows: Hawalians, 25,000; part Hawaiians, 10,000; Chinese, 15,000; Japanese, 24,000; Portuguese, 9,000. The labor on the sugar plantations furnished by Japanese and Chinese averaged from \$12 to \$15 a month. The advantages, Senator Nelson said, were in favor of the Hawaiian sugar producers as against those who were trying to raise sugar in the United States.

Mr. Nelson said that the claim that this country owed it to Hawaii to continue the reciprocity treaty because of the acquisition of Pearl Harbor was not well founded, as Pearl Harbor had been acquired under the first treaty and an ample price had been paid for it. He said that the United States had paid only \$15,090,000 for the Louisiana had paid only \$15,000.000 for the Louisian e, yet in tariff remissions on sugar alone ad been paid \$15,000.00 for Pearl Harbor, that the gift of \$5,500.00 that would be made ugar Trust under the present bill had better n as a bounty to the domestic sugar prowhich would soon enable this country to its own sugar as Germany and France

ducers, which would soon enable this country to produce its own sugar as Germany and France were doing.

Senator Nelson said that an attempt had been made to show that the Sugar Trost was trying to have the treaty abrogated. This was contradicted by the fact that the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye), the most earnest advocate of the retention of the treaty in the previous caucus, had moved that the differential in favor of refined sugar be made one-quarter of a cent, the highest differential advocated by any one.

Senator Frye emphatically resented the inference of the Minnesota Senator, and said that the two subjects could not be coupled together in that way. Senator Frye said that the House provision was ample on the Hawaiian question to meet the demands of equity, with an additional provision authorizing the President to enter into negotiations for a modification of the treaty. He said that President McKinley was prepared to enter upon such negotiations, and added that the Hawaiians were willing to meet him half way in the work. He made a vigorous defence of the treaty and of the policy of maintaining the closest sort of relations with Hawaii, which had been settled and civilized by Americans.

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In the course of his speech Senator Frye said that the contemplated treaty of annexation with Hawaii would not contain, as did the former treaty, a provision appropriating \$50,600 for ex-Queen Lill-uokalani. The President not not approve it, and the Hawaiian Government did not ask it.

MR. DAVIS DEPENDS THE TREATY. Senator Davis also spoke in defence of the treaty, going into a detailed argument to show that the relations between this country and the Hawaiian Islands should be maintained on the present recip-He especially deprecated the effort precial basis. He especially depreciated the effort practically to abrogate the treaty in any but the prescribed form of proceeding in such cases. Mr. Davis went into the relations between this country and Hawaii at some length, and contended especially against an effort to legislate on the subject in connection with the tariff. He held that the President should be empowered to act in the matter, and beyond this no action should be taken. In the mean time the existing treaty should be continued in full effect.

In discussing the treaty of 1873 Secretar Device.

mean time the existing treaty should be continued in full effect.

In discussing the treaty of 1875 Senator Davis said that Pearl Harbor was a special consideration given by Hawaii, for which this country gave no equivalent, and another special consideration was that Hawaii agreed not to dispose of territory or grant any special privilege of rectprocity to any other Power. The value of these considerations had increased from the date of the treaties. This Government could not allow any foreign Government to acquire Hawaii. It was necessary for the United States to control it. He spoke of the geographical position of the islands and their strategic importance to this country. The Hawaii an Islands were destined to be an entrepot and clearing-house to a great extent of the enormous commerce of which the Pacific Ocean is to be the scene. He said that since the treaty American capital had been going to the islands and that they were destined to become American could not be doubted. In feet, Hawaii allowed Americans to become citizens without losing their American citizenship. If this country abrogated the treaties absolutely by statute it would be guilty of bad faith. American capital to the amount of \$50,000,000 had been invested on the

POLITICIANS COME TO BLOWS.

MAJOR BITTINGER, OF MISSOURI, ASSAULTED BY EX-CONGRESSMAN CROWTHER.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 12.-Ex-Congresman George C. Crowther assaulted Major John L. Bittinger this morning, and, before he could be prevented, had brought blood from the Major's face. Crowther is the leader of the Filley faction of the Republica party in this section, and Bittinger is Kerens's chief lieutenant. The assault was caused by a newspaper interview in which Bittinger called Crowther a liar. More trouble may follow.

PRINCE LUIGI ARRIVES IN SEATTLE.

ON HIS WAY TO ATTEMPT THE ASCENT OF MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

Seattle, Wash., June 12.-Prince Luigi Amadeo of Savoy, who intends to make the ascent of Mount St. Elias, has arrived here. He will sail for the north on the Topeka Sunday morning. At Sitka he will meet the advance party under the charge of Major E. C. Ingraham, which left here several days ago on the chartered yacht Aggie. From Sitka the entire party will go on the yacht to Yakutat Bay, where the start of the ascent will be made.

EAST VICTIMS OF AN OLD SWINDLE.

MANY PEOPLE IN COLORADO SPRINGS DEFRAUD-ED BY AN ALLEGED NOSLEMAN.

Denver, Col., June 12 .- A disputch to "The Republican" from Colorado Springs says: "A man who pretended to be the son and helr of the Earl of Hardwicke arrived in this city several weks ago and registered at the Antlers Hotel as H. A. Yorke, of Leamington, Warwickshire, England. Yorke left last Saturday night, estensibly for Glenwood Springs, when he discovered that his dupes were about to Refore leaving he settled all his accounts with Every one of the checks given has been repudiated by the Trinidad bank, and now a score of tradespeople and a long list of acquaintances and also the managers of the El Paso and Country clubs are chagrined at the easy manner in which they were taken in. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and an effort will be made to locate Yorke and his baggage. Yorke left for Glenwood Springs, but it is believed he is now in San Francisco.

WAR ON CANADIAN MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

THEY ARE SAID TO BE PLOODING THIS COUNTRY WITH CHEAP COPIES OF COPYRIGHTED SONGS.

Chicago, June 12.-Every prominent music pub-American Music Publishers' Association has begun an active crusade against Canadian publishing houses, which are flooding the country with alleged spurious editions of the latest copyrighted songs. A special meeting of the association will

songs. A special meeting of the association will be held this week in New-York to consider a plan to unearth the counterfeliers.

James F. Bowers, president of the association, left here for New-York yesterday, to preside at the meeting. Through the operations of pirates, it is said, the legitimate music publishing business of the United States has failen on 50 per cent in the last twelve months. An investigation has revealed that all the most popular pieces were counterfeited, despite the fact that they were copyrighted, by unknown publishers, and sold at from two cents to five cents a copy to retail dealers, the original compositions selling at from 20 to 40 cents a copy. It is estimated by publishers that fally five millions of these copies were printed and sold in the month of May.

Music publishers have been holding meetings here for several days in regard to the theft of copyrighted songs, and have appointed a com-mittee to fight the pirates.

CAPTAIN LEONARD'S STORY.

VIOLENCE OF THE MOB AT URBANA BEFORE THE ORDER TO FIRE WAS GIVEN.

Cincinnati, June 12.-A "Commercial-Tribune" dispatch from Urbana, Ohlo, says: "Coroner Hewitt returned from Columbus, where he took the official statement of Captain Leonard. He also took Captain Bradbury's official statement at Springfield. He will render his verdict after examining

"Captain Leonard says that the mob, about midnight, June 3, sandbagged and struck the soldiers, tried to take their guns away, reviled the soldiers by name and said they would hang the Sheriff and by name and said they would hang the Sheriff and cruiser Koenig Wilhelm, in order Captain Leonard. The Sheriff tried to address the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. himself then gave the mob three minutes to disperse or he would give the order to fire. shouted: 'Shoot! That's what we want you to do. We are armed as well as you, and will shoot to kill.' He then drew the soldlers inside the jall and stationed them at the doors and windows. These incidents overed the time from midnight till 2:30 on Friday morning, long after Captain Leonard's threat to fire, which he did not execute at the time. "It was nearly 2:30 when he did draw the soldlers inside the jall. He says: 'We had hardly got inside when a rush was made to the outside door, followed by blows upon the door with some heavy instrument. A second blow, was struck which smashed in the door. At this time, I heard pistol shots from the mob and breaking giass and frightful, howling noises. Then I gave the order to fire. During the firing I heard fifty pistol shots from the outside, on the south and cast sides of the jall. After firing the first voiley I gave the command to cease firing. The mob fied immediately. kill.' He then drew the soldlers inside the jail and the first volley I gave the commander the first volley I gave the commander the firing of the "This was immediately after the firing of the "This was interested and continue more than ten section." troops, which did not continue more than ten sec-onds. This was several hours before the lynch-

TUG SUNK: ONE MAN LOST.

BRICKS FROM THE SCOW SHE WAS TOWING CAUSED HER TO CAPSIZE.

New-Brunswick, June 12 (Special).-William Lea, twenty-four years old, the eldest son of Thomas Lea, proprietor of the Lea Machine Works, in New-Brunswick, was drowned early this morning by the sinking of the tugboat Willis in Raritan Bay, just off Perth Amboy, Captain A. Roller, Engineer William A. Laws and Joseph Lott, a deckhand, all of Old Bridge, in Middlesex County, who were on the beat, escaped in a yawl. The tug had been at the docks at Lea's machine works, in this city, for some time, while her engines were being repaired. This work was completed yesterday afternoon. When she started for Furman's Dock late in the afternoon Lea decided to go with her. At Sayreville she took in tow a scow heavily loaded with bricks from Edward Furman's yards, which were consigned to William Cutter, of Perth Amboy, Both tug and scow belonged to Augustus Laws, of Old Bridge. The tug and scow started late in the afternoon for Perth Amboy, and reached there

The boats were anchored beside each other in the bay, about three hundred feet away from the lighthouse, and about one-fourth of a mile from the Perth Amboy Docks. At 3 o'clock this morning the scow sprung a leak. Before those on the tug were aware of the leak, the scow began to sink, then turned on her side and threw the many tons of

aware of the leak, the scow began to shink, then turned on her side and threw the many tons of brick on the tug, causing her to capsize. All the men composing the crew of the tug were able to escape except Lea, who was drowned. He had had a sore wrist for several weeks, and it is probable that this injury prevented him from swimming. His body has not been recovered.

As soon as the men who had escaped were able to reach Perth Amboy they informed the police, who telegraphed to Police Hendquarters here. Mr. Lea, the father of the boy, hurried to Perth Amboy. William Lea was not married. He was an expert machinist and foreman of his father's shop.

Another drowning accident is reported from Hagaman's mills. Douglass Hagaman, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hagaman, had frequently observed the millers drawing water in a pall from the millrace. Last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, he went with a pall to the millrace. In trying to pull up the pail filled with water, he doubtiess lost his balance and pitched headlong into the water. His absence from the house had not been observed by his parents, and the accident was not discovered until about twenty-minutes later, when Mrs. Hagaman, in walking along the raceway, noticed her son's body floating on the water.

MRS. CRAVEN'S INTERESTED WITNESSES. San Francisco, June 12.-Judge Slack's courtroom was crowded yesterday when the trial of the Angus-Craven case was called and the examination of the defendant, Mrs. Nellie R. Craven, resumed. Coundefendant, Mrs. Nellie R. Craven, resumed. Counsel for the heirs sought to prove by the winness that she had entered into agreements with various persons, by the terms of which they were to receive part of the estate of Senator Fair in the event of her recovering the same with their aid; but the defendant denied the insinuations, though she finally admitted that she had signed "a paper" for Judge Aitken, and this document, being produced by order of court, proved to be an agreement that in the event of Mrs. Craven being successful Aitken was to receive 5 per cent of the property. Mrs. Craven skilfully evaded a number of awkward questions, but streamously insisted that she had made no agreement to pay any other witnesses for their evidence.

MIXED JUBILEE WEATHER.

LONDON'S CLIMATE TRYING TO AMERI-CAN VISITORS.

DRAWBACKS TO UNALLOYED PLEASURE IN THE FESTIVAL CITY-COLONIAL TROOPS

TO BE SEEN ON EVERY SIDE.

London, June 12.-The weather has been winterlike during the greater part of the week. rains fell and London presented an especially bedraggled appearance with the soaked, half-finished jublice decorations everywhere. ever, there was a pleasant change to hot, bright The changes of temperature have been very trying to the American visitors, who are already filling the hotels. The season, as a whole, has been a remarkably poor one, and the picture galleries, theatres, etc., continue to be thinly attended, while the house agents echo the complaint of poor business, saving there was never less demand for furnished houses. The fact is that the exorbitant prices charged for everything are keeping many thousands away. Lodging-house keepers, in many instances, have been guilty of the sharpest practices and calmly announce double prices for the fortnight including the jubilee to visitors who months ago engaged rooms at a certain figure.

The police regulations have just been issued for the day of the procession. Practically the streets along the route to be followed are to be closed to traffic before 8 o'clock in the morning, and many people engaging carriages will have to take their seats early. As a fine example of the price of carriages, one of the biggest livery firms asks £4 (\$20) for carriages to Piccadilly and return, a distance of less than two miles, and they add that they will not guarantee to reach any particu-

The general slackness of trade even extends to the book business. A large publisher says that, as a result of the period of unrest, few people seem to be reading books, and no people are buying books. He adds that the book trade is the dullest in years, and that there is no hope of a revival until the autumn.

Many big houses in London have been placed at the disposal of the Queen, their owners in many cases going to hotels. Lord Burton vacates Chesterfield House for the Prince and Princess of Naples, Lord Iveagh gives up his house on Carlton garia, and Colonel Ralph Vivian's house in Jameswill be used for the accommodation of the Grand Duke of Nassau-Luxemburg.

military detachments from the colonies to take

military detachments from the colonies to take part in the jubilee festivities. A splendid body of Maori police are the latest arrivals. They reached here yesterday evening from New-Zeaiand, and composed an ede to the Queen while on their way here. They hope to chant it before Her Majesty and expect her to join in it.

Colonial troops are now to be met on every side. They are generally men of fine physique, wearing smart uniforms, and are popular everywhere.

The publication of the official programme of the procession has given umbrage to the Liberals, owing to the utter absence of the civil and industrial side of the Queen's reign. "The Daily Chronicie" is outspeken on the subject, especially at the omitting of Mr. Gladstone, and asks: "What kind of a show is it that gives a prominent place to the seldiers of Emperor William and to the representatives of Turkish barbarism, and excludes the greatest living English-speaking statesman of the age." Continuing, "The Chronicle" gemarks:

"The Victorian era is conspicuous above all in the progress of labor and the steady growth of self-government. Yet, the working classes are ignored. A still more striking fact is that the presiding officers of the two houses of Parliament are not recognized. The Speaker's office is centuries old. He is the first Commoner in England, presides over the most famous representative institution and is the figurehead of democratic government. Yet he has no pince in the procession, What will the Colonials, who are wedded to pure democracy, think of this?"

In conclusion, "The Chronicle" says: "If the Crowin has done something for the country, it is

Colonials, who are wedded to pure democracy, think of this?"
In conclusion, "The Chronicle" says: "If the Crown has done something for the country, it is also true that the country has done much for the Crown, for its own progress and for the general cause of human welfare.

Great satisfaction is expressed in Great British at the announcement that the Queen has commanded William Quiller Orchardson, R. A., who was elected a Royal Academician nearly twenty years ago, to paint a jubilice picture of herself, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and little Prince Edward. It is pointed out that before Angelf, the Austrian painter, was selected as the Queen's portrait painter, Landseer had painted an excellent picture of Her Majesty on a pony.

Berlin, June 12.—Prince Henry of Prussia sailed Angell, the Austrian painter, was selected as the Queen's portrait painter, Landseer had painted an excellent picture of Her Majesty on a pony.

Berlin, June 12.—Prince Henry of Prussia sailed

from Kiel at noon to-day on board the German order to attend the

ENGLISH SPEECH CAN'T BE BARRED.

DECISION OF A PHILADELPHIA JUDGE IN GERMAN CHURCH CASE.

Philadelphia, June 12.-In the Common Court to-day Judge Beltier handed down a decision refusing to grant a petition that the Court approve certain amendments to the charter of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Peter. in West Philadelphia. The amendments proposed that the German language should be used in the church services to the exclusion of the English language, and Judge Beitler regarded this as

anguingt public policy. He said:
"The language of this State and this country is the English language, and this Court cannot sanction or in any way approve an effort on the part of the German-speaking citizens composing St. Peter's Church to prevent their successors, if they desire to change the language spoken in the church to the English tongue, to do so."

WOULD'T HAVE A CYCLIST ARRESTED.

AN OLD WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN AND BRUISED OFFERS SOME OBSERVATIONS ON WHEELING.

Annie Farley, fifty-five years old, of No. 515 East Seventeenth-st., was knocked down last night while she was crossing Second-ave., near Eleventh-st., by a wheelman named Henry Kollhardt, of No. 236 East Twelfth-st. Mrs. Farley was not injured and scon scrambled to her feet. A policeman asked her if she wanted Kollhardt arrested. "Arrested for what?" she asked apparently sur-

"Why, for knocking you down," replied the pol-

"Why, man dear, I'm not hurt. And, besides, I don't think he was any more to blame nor me. I have nothing against him. I wish you would let him go." she said.

Kollhart thanked the old woman for her generosty, and rode away on his wheel. As he rode up the street Mrs. Farley remarked to a bystander, "I don't believe that people who ride wheels are to blame as much as other people. If I wasn't so old I'd ride one myself."

BRIBERY INDICTMENTS IN LOWELL.

SCANDAL GROWING OUT OF THE ELECTION OF

A CITY TREASURER. Boston, June 12.-The Middlesex County Grand Jury, which reported before Judge Bond in East Cambridge to-day, found an indictment against James C. Donovan, of Lowell, for bribery, and James C. Donovan, of Loweil, for bribery, and against City Treasurer E. R. Donovan, of that city, and B. D. O'Connell, a lawyer, for being accessories to bribery. It is alleged that J. C. Donovan, brother of the City Treasurer, bribed Arthur W. Lang, a member of the City Council, to vote in E. R. Donovan's favor by giving him ten twenty-five-dollar banknotes, and that O'Connell and Treasurer Donovan were parties to the bribery.

STRIKE LASTED NEARLY TWO YEARS.

IRON MOULDERS GIVE UP THEIR FIGHT WITH

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY. Lynn, Mass., June 12.-The strike of the iron moulders at the General Electric Company's river works, which has been in effect since October 16, 1896, has been declared off by the Lynn lodge of the Iron and Brass Moulders' International Union. Iron and Brass Moulders' International Union. The strike was an attempt to secure piece prices, and one nundred and twenty-five moulders struck. The company has had its work done in Schenectady, N. Y., and in outside foundries, running the Lynn works with a few non-union laborers who have lived in the factory. The union has maintained a picket force at the works, having constructed a building there on land purchased opposite the gate, in Fairchild-st.

MRS. LEASE'S DAUGHTER TO LECTURE. Wichita, Kan., June 12.-Miss Evelyn Louise orator, has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture in July before the National Chautauqua Assembly in Jamestown, N. Y. This will be her first appearance as a letcurer. WOOING HER COLONIES.

COLONIAL PREMIERS GUESTS OF LIVER-POOL BUSINESS MEN.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE TALKS OF CONSOLI-DATION AND EXPANSION OF THE VAST BRITISH EMPIRE-PREMIER LAU-

RIER'S PROMINENCE.

Liverpool, June 12.-The Colonial Premiers

and their wives, including the Canadian Premier, Wilfrid Laurier, and Mrs. Laurier, were the guests this evening of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in the Concert Room of St. George's Hall. A large and distinguished audience gave an enthusiastic welcome to the visitors. Among those present were Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner; Sir John Lubbock, Member of Parliament for London University, and Lady Lubbock; the Earl of Crewe, Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen; Sir Arthur Forwood, Member of Parliament for the

Southwest Division of Lancashire, and formerly

Mayor of Liverpool; Sir George Baden-Powell,

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S ADDRESS. The Duke of Devonshire, president of the British Empire League, made an address. After detalling the objects of the League, he said:

States Consul at Liverpool, and T. H. Ismay.

There never was a period in our history when the colonies and dependencies filled so large a place in the thoughts of the motherland as they do now. While it is too much to say that the colonies occupy the attention of statesmen to the exclusion of more domestic matters, there is something in the air, something which, if I am not mistaken, is growing into a great and irresistible force, speaking to the mind and heart of the people, and teiling them that they are citizens of a greater estate than that contained in the little islands in the northwest of Europe.

mind and heart of the people, and telling them that they are citizens of a greater estate than that contained in the little islands in the northwest of Europe.

I am sorry to say that I am old enough to remember a very different state of public opinion, which, I believe, was due to the influence of such distinguished men as Cobden and Bright and admiration of the United States of America. That admiration was admirable in itself, but, perhaps, at that time it was somewhat exaggerated and misdineted as a guide for our relations with our own colonies. We were at that time told that, while we should endeavor to avoid the mistakes which lost us the North American Colonies, and that above all, we should never again be guilty of attempting to retain our colonies by force, yet we might complexently look forward to the time when our colonies, having grown to maturity, would peacefully sever their connection with the motherland and become independent republics on the model of the United States.

While we continue to believe that free trade is the best and wisest policy for this country (cheers), we can all see that the virtues and results which were expected to follow free trade have not been realized and the prophecy of its universal adoption has been falsified. Yet the Cobdenites still seek to persuade us that it is best that Great Britain should be the only free-trade country in the world. During the last fifty years we have learned by painful experience that neither old nor new markets are opening to us by the influence of free trade alone, and that if we want to provide the increasing commerce necessary for the support of our increasing population we must find those markets ourselves and not neglect the opportunity of expanding and consolidating the colonies.

"I hope my observations will not be regarded as disloyal to my former political leaders. I am only seeking to show the causes why colonial expansion and consolidation are now regarded as the absolutely essential policy to maintain our prosperity. Very fw peopl

SPECIAL PRAISE FOR CANADA'S PREMIER. The Duke of Devonshire, continuing, said:

The Duke of Devonshire, continuing, said:

It is fortunate that to-day we are able to receive on our shores a Premier not of one of our self-governing colonies, but of a federation of eight; a statesman whose acceptance by the Canadians—as well by the French Protestants as the Catholics—was a sample of the vitality and reality of the federation (loud cheers); and we receive him with still greater gratification, inasmuch as the first measure proposed in his Parliament was a long step in the direction of closer commercial connection between Canada and this country. We see in that proof of the desire of Canadian States, backed by the Canadian people, to add to the backed by the Canadian peop

see in that proof of the desire of Canadian States, backed by the Canadian people, to add to the strength which has been gained through the wigh measure of federation, and to render the bonds uniting us closer and more permanent.

Among all representatives of the colonies now in England none is more warnly welcomed than the Canadian Premier, who has shown in his own person the capacity of our free institutions to break down even such barriers as race and religion, and whose great measure of federation it was hoped would set an example which should be followed by other colonies in the near future.

It was said that history has taught that democracy is incompatible with an empire; but, judging from the example of the United States, I do not see any reason why the democratic character of our institutions and those of our colonies should be a har to the maintenance of an extended empire. We are about to present to the world the spectable of a nation imperial, but, at the same time, free, I hope that future history will record that our people have shown the nselves equal to the unprecedented task they nave undertaken to perform. (Loud cheers.)

At the close of the Duke's address the audi-

At the close of the Duke's address the audi-

ence called persistently for Mr. Laurier, who finally rose, though with evident reluctance. The Premier said:

You have been told that I am not of British blood, but I have been brought up under British institutions; and I have learned that no State can exist unless it respects the law. The law this afternoon is that I shall not speak,

Later a reception was held in the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor; and this was followed by a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce to the visiting colonial representatives and other guests. Among those present were the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada. In responding to the toast, "The British Empire League," the Duke of Devonshire "The future of the empire depends in equal proportions upon considerations of a material and sentimental character."

MR. LAURIER SPEAKS FOR CANADA.

The Lord Mayor gave the toast "Commerce and the Empire," to which Mr. Laurier responded. Upon rising the Premier was greeted with musical honors. In his response he asserted that Canada had solved the problem of religious tolerance and civil and religious liberty, adding: tolerance and civil and religious liberty, adding:

The Canadians of English and French origin have learned, under the happy auspices of free institutions, to respect and love one another. In my chief place of responsibility I have been instructed by the people of the Dominion to represent them at the Damond Jubilee and to convey to the Queen an expression of their loyalty and devotion. Their resolution, for such it was, has changed the relations of Great Britain and the Coionies. Especially is this so in respect of Canada, which, sixty years ago, was desolated by a civil war, but which now does not contain even a shadow of discontent. The authority of the Queen does not rest upon military force; but from the Pacific to the Atlantic rests upon the cheerful allegiance of five militions of men who feel themselves a nation.

cheerful allegiance of five mittions of men who teel themselves a nation. In the feeling dominating Canada is one of pride in her local autonomy and legislative liberty, connected with imperial unity. Whatever errors there may have been in the past, the past is closed forever, and a new era has dawned, and allegiance is accepted in Canada by all. The general sentiment is for closer commercial union. The time may come when the present conditions of clitzenship will be felt to be inadequate. A solution for this will be found in the old British principle of representatives.

Mr. Laurier was followed by Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon, Premier of Tasmania, and Sir John Forrest, Premier of West Australia.

Sir John Lubbock replied to the addresses of the colonial and other visitors.

the colonial and other The colonial represen colonial representatives are the guests of

TRUSTED IN THE SPIRITS TO DEFEND HIM Denver, June 12,-When the trial of J. J. Reithmann, on the charge of having defrauded depositors of the German National Bank, of which he was president at the time of its failure, was called in the Criminal Court, Reithmann appeared without an attorney, and announced that he would conduct his own defence. The Court would not consent to this, and appointed counsel to defend Mr. Reithmann. The trial was postponed until June 23. It is said that Reithmann has become an enthusiastic Spiritualist and has intrusted his interests guardian spirits which he believes are tover and guarding him.

CALCUTTA SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE. NOTHING BUT THE JUBILEE.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST, PUBLIC BUILDINGS BADLY DAMAGED, AND A PANIC CAUSED.

Calcutta, June 12.-The severest shock of earthquake ever known here was felt at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It lasted five minutes. In parts of the city few of the houses escaped. Some were simply damaged, while others are in ruins. Fifteen feet of the spire of the cathedral has fallen, and the spires of a number of other churches have collapsed. The Town Hall,

the High Court and a number of other public buildings are badly damaged.

Eight natives were killed, and many others were injured. The shock occurred just before the evening drive. The people rushed from their houses, many of them half dressed.

Serious damage is reported from Hoogly and Burdwan.

HOW CONSTABLE ANNOYS FITCH.

SENDS MESSENGERS TO THE CONTROLLER'S HOUSE WITH DOCUMENTS AT ALL HOURS OF THE NIGHT.

How Superintendent Constable of the Buildings Department has been annoying Controller Fitch at his home, No. 16 East Eightleth-st., by sending Member of Parliament for the Kirkdale Dimessengers with public documents to wake Mr vision of Liverpool; James Boyle, the United Fitch up at all hours of the night and demand his signature for their receipt, was told by the Controller at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday. Recorder Goff had been telling how, owing to the bad condition of the Criminal Courts Building, he had been compelled to dodge streams of water from leaks in unrepaired roofs and other enlences with which the Centre-st. structure

To which Controller Fitch made response: "Don't talk to me about leaking roofs. Every time there is a leak or a break in a public building Superintendent Constable rushes a message to me. These troubles must occur very late at night, the messengers come and pull my doorbell after midnight until the whole house is aroused. This thing has become so exasperating that I think of taking out the bell wires. I remonstrate with the Superintendent's messengers, but they don't seem to mind it. They say it is Mr. Constable's orders. I am thinking of retailation. I have to write about sixty letters a week to Constable. On the same principle I would have the right to send all these communications to his house after midnight."

"My sympathles are with your messenger boy in advance," said the Mayor. "Poor lad, he'd never forget Constable to his dying day."

Recorder Goff said: "Mr. Controller, you have announced yourself as the great leak-stopper, and Constable has taken you literally."

"But Fitch can never get even with Constable," said the Mayor, rubbing his hands gleefully. He may have been thinking of his own experiences with the erratic Building Superintendent. thing has become so exasperating that I think of

ALL CARRIED OFF BY YELLOW FEVER.

WILLIAM KORN THE LAST OF A PARTY OF GOLD-SEEKERS FROM COLORADO.

Denver, June 12.-The death of William Korn, Col., from yellow fever in quarantine at New-York yesterday marks the extinction of one party of prospectors who left Colorado last March to dig for gold in Bolivia. The other mem-Frank O'Keith and William Hahn, of Leadvilledled of the fever in Bolivia. Of another party of four who went from Colorado to Bolivia about the same time only William Hurley survived, he is reported to be ill in quarantine at New-York. The fate of these venturesome gold-seekers will probably stop emigration from Colorado to South America for some time. Korn's father worried so much about his son's trip that his mind became unbalanced, and since Memorial Day he has been missing from his home in Buffalo, N. Y. It is feared that he has committed suicide.

MOVED THE STATUE TO THE JUNK PILE.

IGNOBLE FATE OF A BRONZE EFFIGY OF CHRIS-TOPHER COLUMBUS.

Chicago, June 12 .- The work of removing the big bronze statue of Christopher Columbus which was erected on the lake front during the World's Columbian Exposition was begun to-day. The converting of the lake front into a park has made such progress that the statue now stands in a basin on account of filling in around it, and its removal was made necessary. If the statue is replaced it will not be in the same position it now occupies. It has been regarded by many as more of an eyesore than an ornament, and it may be that the city junk pile, to which the statue habeen temporarily consigned, will be its final resting

CAMPAIGN MATERIAL FOR THE FUTURE.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY TO HAVE THE HISTORY OF

Chicago, June 12.-If a Chicago grammar school boy of the present day should run for President of the United States in the years to come, his campaign biographers need go no further than the Newberry Library for material, for they will find there his family history written by his own hand. The Newberry intends to have a manuscript of the genealogy of every family in Chicago, from that genealogy of every family in Chicago, from that of the policeman, John P. Aafiel, the first man in the directory, to that of John Zywicki, a polisher, whose name rounds out the list, and the institution has taken means to secure its end, as urique as it is effective. Assistant Librarian Rudelph has sent a letter to the principal of every grammar and high school in the city, asking that each pupil of sufficient age be requested to prepare a written account of his or her family, beginning with the grandparents, and bringing up with the present generations. These manuscripts are to be filed in the library, and are to be recorded so that they may be referred to at any time. This will be equivalent to a roster of Chicago citizens.

HE ESCAPED ON A BICYCLE.

A WHEEL SAVED THE ASSAILANT OF A GIRL

FROM A FURIOUS BAND OF CITIZENS. Harvard, Mass., June 12.-This quiet community was aroused to an almost unprecedented pitch of excitement last night by an assault on Estelle Straton, the fifteen-year-old daughter of a well-known citizen, by a man who has been traced as far as Concord, Mass., but who has thus far escaped arrest. He got away on a woman's bicycle, which he

stole in his flight.
Miss Stratton, who is a student at Bromfield Acad-Miss Stratton, who is a student at Bromfield Academy, was returning to her home, about two miles and a half from the school. As she passed a lonely place in the road a rough-looking man jumped out of the bushes and threw a trunk strap over her head, pinning her arms to her side. He began to drag her out of the road, but she screamed vigorously and succeeded in making herself heard. Several persons rushed to the scene, and the rufflan fied. The girl was left unharmed.

News of the affair spread, and some one rushed to the village church and rang an alarm. The people gathered, and as soon as they learned the details hurried to their homes and armed themselves. Parties armed with guns revolvers and clubs were soon searching the surrounding country. This was kept up all night.

But the fugitive had seen a woman's wheel standing in the street as he passed by, and, seizing it, he was able to distance his pursuers. This morning it was learned that he had been seen near Concord, which is a dozen miles from here.

It was learned to-day that a man named Perry, recently employed by a farmer named Sears, had been staying in the woods near the scene of the assault since his discharge from the Sears farm. The Selectmen held a special meeting and offered a reward of \$100 for his canture, to which amount Mr. Stratton, father of the girl, added \$30. Mr. Stratton is prostrated as the result of the affair, and his physician to-day says that he is in a serious condition. emy, was returning to her home, about two miles

A PRIEST MURDERED IN CAPE TOWN. Pittsburg, June 12.-A cable dispatch received

nounced that the Rev. Father Welsh, a nighly respected Catholic priest, formerly of the Pitts-burg diocese, has been assassinated. The dispatch was addressed to Policeman Edward Welsh, a brother of the priest, and gave no details of the killing. The family will put themselves in com-munication with the Cape Town police and ar-range for the disposition of the body.

THE PUGET SOUND FORTIFICATIONS.

Port Townsend, Wash., June 12.-The advertisement by the Government for bids to prepare the site for the erection of the Puget Sound fortificasite for the election of the base of the site con-tions here has brought to inspect the site con-tractors from Washington, Oregon and California. Marrowstone Point is a rough, steep, high promon-tory, and the first work will be the providing of a source of fresh water. The contract for the Marrowstone Point work will be let on June 30.

Wedding Groups Photographed successfully, day or night, by Rockwood, 1,440 Broadway.—(Advt.

LONDON ENGROSSED WITH PREPARA-

TIONS FOR THE GREAT PAGEANT. THE COLONIAL PREMIERS MAKE AN IMPRESSION

-MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS ON A GREAT SCALE-TRIALS IN STORE FOR PATIENT SPECTATORS-PLANS FOR MR. REID'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PESTIVAL

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, June 12.-The coming jubilee engrosses public attention to the exclusion of everything else, even the serious revolt of the tribesmen on the Punjab frontier passing as an ordinary detail of the burdens of empire. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier's arrival to-day brings into prominence the imperial idea which is the dominating note of the Queen's gala week. No other Colonial Premier can hope to rival him in popularity and prestige. His tariff reciprocity proposals are designed to place the mother country in a better position to trade with the Dominion, and that is the English ideal of imperial federation. No other Premier can receive so hearty & welcome, but every one has been greeted warmly, and the greatest enthusiasm is shown whenever any Colonial Premier makes an after-dinner speech or addresses a public assemblage.

Preoccupied as men are with the approaching pageants, ceremonials and festivities, there is a deep conviction that the visit of the Premiers will exercise a great influence in developing at home and abroad the sentiment of imperial unity. Five Premiers were entertained vesterday at luncheon by the United Empire Trade League, and to-day all the Colonial statesmen now in England, including Mr. Laurier, are the heroes of commercial Liverpool. A tour has been arranged by the Empire League which will fill the greater part of next week with provincial festivities, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester being visited in turn. Over five hundred Colonial troops were reviewed yesterday by the Duke of Connaught at Chelsea Barracks. It was an exceptionally brilliant military function. "Empire" and "trade" are the watchwords of the hour. The official programme has revealed military

arrangements on a large scale. There will be 47,000 troops either on parade or employed in lining the route. This is a larger English army than has been mobilized since Wellington's campaign ending in Waterloo. Before the procession moves the streets will be occupied from Knightsbridge and Sloan Square to the Hotel Cecil in the formation of the various divisions. While the Colonial contingent will be the most interesting and picturesque feature of the parade, the display of regulars will be a brilliant one, including seven batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery and twelve cavalry regiments; in addition thirty-four battalions of infantry lining the streets with detachments of militia volunteers, marines and blue-jackets. There has been no London show equal to this during the Queen's reign. The naval review at Spithead will also be the most marvellous exhibition of sea power ever witnessed. It will be the most powerful fleet ever manned and equipped by any nation.

The expense of seeing these great sights will not be light, and the fatigue involved will be considerable; but every spectator ought to have his money's worth, for the jubilee shows are to be unique in brilliancy, and the magnitude of the police regulations has already warned sightseers that they will have to breakfast at 6 or 7 o'clock in order to reach their places. Carriage traffic will be suspended by 8:30 o'clock, and the streets will be impassable after 9:30 o'clock. The area around St. Paul's will be barricaded with gates and the crowd kept out from an early hour. Spectators who have purchased costly seats and windows will be compelled to come early and to wait many hours before they can get away safely. As for the night illuminadrift with the swollen torrents of humanity surging through the roadways can see them.

The jubilee fêtes are regarded with mingled feelings of joyous anticipation and nervous trepidation. The town shows will be of unparalleled interest, but the dange and fatigue involved in witnessing them are appalling to timorous peo-

The special American Ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, received his first greetings at Queenstown from Ambassador Hay, Mr. Astor and other friends, and was met at Liverpool by the American Consul and Vice-Consul and English railway officials, who speeded him on his journey to London, where he now occupies with his famfly Lord Lonsdale's handsome residence in Carlton House Terrace. The Queen's master of ceremonies, Colonel Sir William Colville, promptly called upon him, and Colonel Henry Hallam Parr, who by royal command has been detailed by the War Department to attend him during the jubilee week, is already making arrangements for various functions. Mr. Reid dined with Colonel Hay on Friday, and to-night has been invited by Sir James Blyth to meet the Queen's son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha at dinner, and to attend a reception with the Duke's party afterward. All his English friends are delighted to find him in robust health. He will attend the service in St. Paul's on the opening day of the jubilee, and have his first audience with the Queen probably on the following day and take part in all the principal functions of the week. By instruction of the War and Navy departments, General Miles and Admiral Miller will be attached to the special embassy, and will report to Mr. Reid. General Miles, as the representative of the Commander of the United States Army will ride in the jubilee procession, and Admiral Miller and two of his staff officers will

have seats on the platform in front of St. Paul's. Both General Miles and Admiral Miller will probably be entertained several days at Buckingham Palace Hotel as guests of the British Government." Admiral Miller will be presented to the Queen when all the foreign admirals at Spithead are received at Windsor. The Court acts upon the principle that there can be only one Ambassador for the jubilee from any country, and that all those associated with him are in his suite. This rule is followed in every instance The Court also considers Spithead as the real place for the visiting admirals, but through the intervention of Colonel Hay special favors have been secured for Admiral Miller.

Mr. Henry White, secretary of the American Embassy, who has returned from a short visit to Paris, reports that Senator Wolcott and his associates on the silver embassy have made most favorable impression there, especially in ministerial circles, and that they have commanded attention by the intelligence and dignity with which they are presenting the case for bimetallism., They have made considerable progress there and are preparing to visit other capitals. It is not yet decided whether they will go first to London or to Berlin, but it is not unlikely that they will come to England early in July. Me White is returning to Paris for a brief visit, but on private business not connected with the all-

ver embassy. Mr. Depew is not going to Paris or Homburg but will remain in London till the second week of July. His faith in the future of America is unshaken, and he has an encouraging account of the improvement in business to give to his English friends. The market for American securities confirms his faith. It has been slowly improving during the last three weeks. Money is